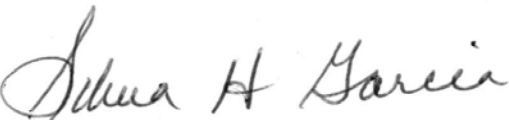


Memorandum

Date: MAR 15 2005

To:


From: Silvia Huerta Garcia
Chief Deputy Director

Subject: Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2008-09

Attached are the Department's current institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2009. The total institution population on June 30, 2005 is projected to be 3,040, a decrease of 390 cases from the Fall 2004 projection. The institution population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 2,255 by June 30, 2009. The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2005 is projected to be 3,775, an decrease of 15 cases from the Fall 2004 projection. The parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 2,410 by June 30, 2009.

As in the Fall 2004 projections, these projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions. However, both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions are lower than those in the Fall 2004 projection due to a drop in admissions beginning in July 2004. Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to remain fairly stable throughout the projection period.

The current institution population projections are lower than the Fall 2004 institution population projections through June 30, 2009, due to fewer juvenile court first admissions. The current parole population projections are also lower than the Fall 2004 parole population projections due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2006, excluding contract cases (Table I, page 12), are as follows:

	<u>Fall 2004 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>	
<u>Institution Population</u>			
December 31, 2004	3,645	3,446	actual
June 30, 2005	3,430	3,040	
June 30, 2006	3,330	2,615	
<u>Parole Population</u> (In-state supervision)			
December 31, 2004	3,933	3,916	actual
June 30, 2005	3,790	3,775	
June 30, 2006	3,450	3,375	

Any questions on these population projections may be directed to Sue Pannell, Research Program Specialist, Information Systems Unit, 262-2739 or CALNET 469-2739.

Attachment

**Department of the Youth Authority
Population Projections for
Fiscal Years 2004-05 through 2008-09**

Spring 2005

PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to remain fairly stable throughout the projection period, ranging from **690** to **700** admissions annually (315-325 lower, annually, than the Fall 2004 projection). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at the July-December 2004 rate of **20.3** (the Fall 2004 projection assumed the January-June 2004 rate of 29.8).
- Annual CYA parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **825** down to **320** during the next five years (compared to the Fall 2004 projection of 615 down to 375 admissions).
- CDC "M" case admissions will stabilize at around **55** annually (10 lower than the Fall 2004 projection).
- Criminal court first admissions will level at **5**, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05 (no change from the Fall 2004 projection).
- Institution length of stay for future CYA case first parole releases will decrease during the next several years due primarily to lower PCD's, from an average of 34.0 months for Fiscal Year 2003-04 to **31.5** months by Fiscal Year 2008-09 (higher than the Fall 2004 projection of 29.2 months due to a higher proportion of more serious cases to be released in the future).
- The total institution population on June 30, 2005 (excluding contract cases) is projected to be **3,040**, 390 lower than the Fall 2004 projection of 3,430. The institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 2,615 by June 30, 2006 (715 lower than the Fall 2004 projection of 3,330).
- The institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **2,255** by June 30, 2009. (The Fall 2004 projection for June 30, 2009 was 3,045.) The Spring 2005 institution population projection is lower than the Fall 2004 projection due to a drop in the number and rate of juvenile court first commitments.
- The in-state parole population on June 30, 2005 is projected to be **3,775**, 15 lower than the Fall 2004 projection of 3,790. The in-state parole population is projected to

decrease during the following year approaching 3,375 by June 30, 2006 (75 lower than the Fall 2004 projection of 3,450).

- The in-state parole population will continue to decrease gradually after June 30, 2006 reaching **2,410** by June 30, 2009. (The Fall 2004 projection for June 30, 2009 was 2,970.) The Spring 2005 parole population projection is lower than the Fall 2004 projection due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop throughout the projection period due to fewer admissions, approaching 90 by June 30, 2009 (lower than Fall 2004 projection of 130). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease down to 180 by June 30, 2009 (lower than the Fall 2004 projection of 290.)

PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the Department's populations -- recently enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, institution length of stay, and parole length of stay -- are discussed below:

Enacted Laws with Population Impact

Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the Youth Authority population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through December 31, 2004, any impact the initiative may have had is now included. As of December 31, 2004, there were 295 cases in the institution population identified as Prop 21 cases.

Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the state for each juvenile court commitment to CYA pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50% of the per capita institutional cost for offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75% for category VI commitments, and 100% for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the state \$180 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month. The number of juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly since the enactment of this legislation.

First Admissions

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1988 was considered along with Department of Finance state population estimates for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years and beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation), which was effective January 1, 1997. Actual

admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 835 for Calendar Year 2004.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97. During Calendar Year 2004, the juvenile court first admission rate was 24.9 admissions per 100,000 state population; the rates for January-June 2004 and July-December 2004 were 29.8 and 20.3, respectively. The admission rate for Fiscal Year 1995-96, prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation, was 104.2. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89 are shown in Table A below:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1988-89	2,515	108.1
1989-90	2,394	102.3
1990-91	2,398	99.7
1991-92	2,635	105.9
1992-93	2,609	101.2
1993-94	2,422	91.5
1994-95	2,771	102.4
1995-96	2,878	104.2
1996-97	2,301	85.1
1997-98	1,916	66.6
1998-99	2,026	69.5
1999-00	1,907	64.5
2000-01	1,676	55.4
2001-02	1,389	44.5
2002-03	1,236	38.3
2003-04	1,075	32.4
2004	835	24.9
Jul-Dec 2004	341	20.3

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in Fiscal Year 1989-90 were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from L. A. County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 1,673 for Fiscal Year 1996-97 and to 1,471 for Fiscal Year 1997-98. Admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during Fiscal Year 1999-00 down to 1,393. Fiscal Year 2000-01, Fiscal Year 2001-02, and Fiscal Year 2002-03 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904 respectively, compared to 818 for Fiscal Year 2003-04 and 665 for Calendar Year 2004.

The level of annual L. A. County admissions and admission rates dropped again beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, from 723 admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 503, 514, 438 and 370 for Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 2001-02. Fiscal Year 2002-03 admissions from L.A. County totaled 332, while Fiscal Year 2003-04 totaled 257 and Calendar Year 2004 admissions totaled 170. The L.A. County juvenile court admission rate for Calendar Year 2004 was only 18.3 compared to 92.2 for Fiscal Year 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during Fiscal Year 1997-98 to 176 during Fiscal Year 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during Fiscal Year 1999-00 and Fiscal Year 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County dropped after that, down to 146 during Fiscal Year 2001-02, to 80 during Fiscal Year 2002-03, to 79 during Fiscal Year 2003-04, and 70 for Calendar Year 2004. Table B below displays juvenile court first admissions and admission rates for L. A. County, San Bernardino County, and all other counties:

Table B

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>					
	<u>L. A. County</u>		<u>San Bernardino County</u>		<u>All Other Counties</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1988-89	1,129	153.8	39	33.5	1,347	91.3
1989-90	983	135.3	36	29.4	1,375	92.2
1990-91	950	129.3	58	44.5	1,390	90.2
1991-92	1,047	140.7	71	51.6	1,517	94.4
1992-93	991	130.8	79	55.0	1,539	91.8
1993-94	674	87.7	43	29.1	1,705	98.5
1994-95	625	80.4	81	53.3	2,065	116.2
1995-96	723	92.2	61	39.0	2,094	115.0
1996-97	628	79.1	87	53.9	1,586	84.9
1997-98	445	55.3	116	69.7	1,355	71.1
1998-99	503	61.9	176	102.6	1,347	69.7
1999-00	514	62.6	191	107.6	1,202	61.3
2000-01	438	52.5	274	147.4	964	48.1
2001-02	370	43.2	146	74.3	873	42.3
2002-03	332	37.4	80	38.6	824	38.7
2003-04	257	28.0	79	36.9	739	33.9
2004	170	18.3	70	32.4	595	27.0
Jul-Dec 2004	61	13.1	24	22.2	256	23.2

Actual juvenile court first admissions during the last year, Calendar Year 2004, totaled 835 - 494 for January-June 2004 and 341 for July-December 2004. Juvenile court first admissions have not been this low for over fifty years. Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will drop again, or increase, juvenile

court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the July-December 2004 admission rate of 20.3. The Fall 2004 population projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 29.8 admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, based on admissions for January-June 2004.

Total juvenile court first admissions are projected to remain fairly stable, ranging from 690 to 700 admissions, annually, during the next five years. The Spring 2005 juvenile court first admission projections are lower than the Fall 2004 projections due to a drop in the number and rate of juvenile court first commitments for July-December 2004:

Table C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
	<u>Fall 2004</u>	<u>Spring 2005</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2004-05	1,010	690	-320
2005-06	1,020	695	-325
2006-07	1,025	700	-325
2007-08	1,020	695	-325
2008-09	1,005	690	-315

Juvenile court first admissions for violent offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, will continue to represent the majority of admissions. For future admissions, the Spring 2005 projections assume that Calendar Year 2004 offense trends will continue, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Admissions</u>			
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1989-90	45.4	33.2	17.9	3.5
1990-91	49.4	34.2	13.5	2.9
1991-92	53.7	32.9	10.2	3.2
1992-93	52.7	32.4	8.8	4.1
1993-94	53.9	33.3	8.0	4.8
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003-04	61.8	25.1	4.4	8.7
2004	66.2	20.7	4.2	8.9

CYA criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to Fiscal Year 1995-96, the number of annual CYA criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting commitments from criminal court to CYA for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during Fiscal Year 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. Fiscal Year 1996-97 and Fiscal Year 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, compared to 61 for Fiscal Year 1998-99 and 38 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. Actual admissions during Calendar Year 2004 totaled 3, compared to 4 for Fiscal Year 2003-04, 8 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 9 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, and 22 for Fiscal Year 2000-01. Future CYA criminal court first admissions are projected to stabilize at 5 admissions, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05 (no change from the Fall 2004 projection).

Projections of CDC "M" case admissions are also based on short-term admission trends. Due to the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996 (AB 3369), CDC "M" case admissions are now limited to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of CDC "M" case commitments under 18 years of age had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total CDC "M"</u> <u>Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18</u> <u>At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years</u> <u>And Older</u>
1991-92	912	104	808
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	0
1998-99	117	117	0
1999-00	88	88	0
2000-01	76	76	0
2001-02	59	59	0
2002-03	66	66	0
2003-04	65	65	0
2004	53	53	0

CDC "M" case admissions are projected to stabilize at 55, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05, lower than the Fall 2004 projection of 65. CDC "M" case commitments over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21. Since CDC "M" cases are no longer the responsibility of the CYA once they are eligible for parole or reach age 18 (if their eligibility is not prior to their 21st birthday), all future CDC "M" cases will be transferred to CDC.

Parole Violator Admissions

The number of parole violator admissions for Calendar Year 2004 totaled 830 compared to 795 for Fiscal Year 2003-04, 926 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 886 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, and 1,016 for Fiscal Year 2000-01. The number of annual parole violator admissions has not been this low since Fiscal Year 1988-89. The drop in the level of annual parole violator admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The rate of return for institution releases to parole has not changed significantly during the last several years. The following table shows the change in annual parole violator admissions beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89:

Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1988-89	972	3,782	25.8
1989-90	1,324	4,495	29.5
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003-04	795	3,884	20.5
2004	830	3,859	21.5

As in the Fall 2004 projections, the Spring 2005 projections assume that the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. However, the number of annual parole violator admissions is projected to drop due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of projected CYA case releases to parole, which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions. Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 825 during Fiscal Year 2004-05 to 320 during Fiscal Year 2008-09, an average of 69 per month down to 27. The Fall 2004 parole violator projections also assumed a drop, from 615 down to 375 during the same time period (an average of 51 per month down to 31).

Institution Length of Stay for CYA Cases

Length of stay for CYA cases consists of the anticipated length of stay as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCD's), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. The Youth Authority has been assigning initial PCD's since November 2002 and making time add and time cut decisions since January 2004; the Youth Authority Board (YAB) continues to make decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Prior to Fiscal Year 2002-03, institution length of stay for CYA cases released to parole increased gradually for several years, averaging around 29 months for Fiscal Years 2001-02 and 2000-01, compared to 27.6 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 and 27.4 for Fiscal Year 1998-99. The average for Fiscal Year 1997-98 parole releases was 26.0 months, compared to 23.3, 22.6, and 21.2 for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95, respectively. The increases in institution length of stay were driven by increases in time adds and decreases in time cuts. (Prior to Fiscal Year 1994-95, there were decreases in institution length of stay that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.) Beginning in Fiscal Year 2002-03, decreases in institution length of stay for CYA case releases were due primarily to a drop in average PCD's as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>
1990-91	21.7	17.9	4.9	-1.1
1991-92	21.6	18.5	4.4	-1.3
1992-93	21.1	18.8	3.8	-1.5
1993-94	20.6	18.7	3.7	-1.8
1994-95	21.2	19.3	3.8	-1.9
1995-96	22.6	19.9	4.8	-2.1
1996-97	23.3	20.2	5.0	-1.9
1997-98	26.0	21.5	6.2	-1.7
1998-99	27.4	22.0	7.0	-1.6
1999-00	27.6	21.8	7.2	-1.4
2000-01	28.7	21.7	8.1	-1.1
2001-02	29.0	22.2	7.7	-0.9
2002-03	27.6	20.9	7.5	-0.8
2003-04	26.3	19.5	7.7	-0.9
2004	25.5	19.0	7.5	-1.0

During the next several years, institution length of stay is estimated to continue to decrease gradually due to lower PCD's. Institution length of stay for all parole releases is estimated to average **24.0** months by Fiscal Year 2008-09 (**31.5** months for first releases). Calendar Year 2004 PCD and net time add/cut decisions were assumed to

stabilize for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions. The Fall 2004 projections assumed institution length of stay by Fiscal Year 2008-09 would average 23.7 months (29.2 months for first releases) based on Fiscal Year 2003-04 decisions.

Overall PCD's for future first admissions, based on Calendar Year 2004 decisions, will average 22.6 months, higher than the Fall 2004 assumption of 21.3 months based on Fiscal Year 2003-04 decisions. The increase is driven by an increase in the proportion of more serious commitments (categories I-IV) during the last year. PCD's for future parole violator admissions, however, will be lower than in the Fall 2004 projections, an average of 5.5 months is assumed compared to the Fall assumption of 6.7 months. The net of time adds and cuts for all admissions is expected to average **3.3** months per ward per year (3.7 months for first admissions), close to the average of 3.2 months (3.6 months for first admissions) assumed in the Fall 2004 projections.

Institution Length of Stay for CDC "M" Cases

For the last seven years, institution length of stay for CDC "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12 and 16 months; the average was 15.2 months for both Calendar Year 2004 and Fiscal Year 2003-04 releases. Fiscal Year 2002-03 institution length of stay averaged 16.0 months, while Fiscal Year 2001-02 and Fiscal Year 2000-01 releases averaged 13.4 and 16.4 months, respectively, compared to the averages of 14.3 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 releases and 12.0 months for Fiscal Year 1998-99 releases. Fiscal Year 1997-98 releases averaged 13.5 months. Prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98, CDC "M" case institution length of stay increased; the averages for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95 were 21.2, 19.4, and 17.6, respectively. The increases prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98 were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for CDC "M" cases is due to AB 3369.

Institution length of stay for future CDC "M" case releases is projected to continue to be lower than in the past due to AB 3369. For CDC "M" cases sentenced on or after July 22, 1996, their release (transfer to CDC) may occur earlier than it would have prior to AB 3369. If they do not transfer to CDC early for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer to CDC at their earliest possible release date (EPRD), if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By Fiscal Year 2008-09, institution length of stay for all CDC "M" case releases is projected to average 16.0 months.

Parole Length of Stay for CYA Cases

The average length of stay on parole for CYA cases increased gradually during the last several years, from 15.0 months for Fiscal Year 1989-90 parole departures to 21.2 for Fiscal Year 2001-02. The average parole length of stay for Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2003-04 dropped to 19.8 months, while the Calendar Year 2004 average increased to **20.6** months, as shown in Table H below:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1988-89	2,783	16.8
1989-90	3,262	15.0
1990-91	3,441	16.1
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003-04	2,493	19.8
2004	2,500	20.6

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in Fiscal Year 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts by the Parole Board and CYA for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with Youth Authority jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

While the percentage of cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available continues to be high, and available jurisdiction time (while on parole) increases because of lower institution length of stay, average parole time is expected to increase. Length of stay on parole for CYA case parolees is projected to increase, gradually, approaching **29.0** months for Fiscal Year 2008-09 parole departures.

Female Population Projections

Prior to Fiscal Year 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993 to 294 on June 30, 1994, and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995 and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions -- of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during Fiscal Year 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997 (CYA cases in the population dropped 33 while the number of CDC "M" cases dropped 39). This drop appears to be driven by

the enactment of both the “Sliding Scale” legislation and AB 3369. The female institution population after June 30, 1997 increased gradually, reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During Fiscal Year 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 197 on June 30, 2004 and to 149 on December 31, 2004.

The total female institution population is projected to continue to decrease gradually throughout the projection period due to fewer juvenile court first admissions, approaching 90 by June 30, 2009 (Table III, page 14). The female in-state parole population is also projected to decrease from 308 on June 30, 2004 down to 180 by June 30, 2009 (Table IV, page 15). The Spring 2005 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2009 are lower than the Fall 2004 projections of 130 and 290, respectively.

Department of the Youth Authority
Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09

3/7/05

TABLE I

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	7,488	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	2,865	2,440	2,235	2,155
CDC Cases.....	130	101	89	72	64	83	75	75	70	70
Total.....	7,618	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	2,940	2,515	2,305	2,225
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	1,907	1,676	1,389	1,236	1,075	690	695	700	695	690
Criminal Court.....	38	22	9	8	4	5	5	5	5	5
CYA Parole Violators...	1,052	1,016	886	926	795	825	585	410	380	320
CDC Cases.....	88	76	59	66	65	55	55	55	55	55
Total.....	3,085	2,790	2,343	2,236	1,939	1,575	1,340	1,170	1,135	1,070
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	2,536	2,465	2,390	2,518	2,371	2,105	1,420	1,115	980	955
CYA Discharges.....	551	656	713	594	465	335	270	185	160	110
CYA Other.....	119	185	93	18	48	20	20	20	20	20
CDC Cases.....	117	88	76	74	46	63	55	60	55	55
Total.....	3,323	3,394	3,272	3,204	2,930	2,523	1,765	1,380	1,215	1,140
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,805	2,865	2,440	2,235	2,155	2,085
CDC Cases.....	101	89	72	64	83	75	75	70	70	70
Total.....	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,888	2,940	2,515	2,305	2,225	2,155
YOP's*.....						100	100	100	100	100
Total with YOP's.....						3,040	2,615	2,405	2,325	2,255
Contract Cases**.....				40	44	40				
Total Population				4,919	3,932	3,080	2,615	2,405	2,325	2,255
Length of Stay at Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	27.6	28.7	29.0	27.6	26.3	23.8	24.4	25.0	24.1	24.0
First Parole Releases	34.2	34.9	35.9	35.7	34.0	33.3	34.0	34.0	32.6	31.5
CDC Cases										
All Releases	14.3	16.4	13.4	16.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.0

*Youthful Offender Program cases - CDC commitments housed at CYA.

**Housing contract with Los Angeles County.

Department of the Youth Authority
Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09

3/7/05

TABLE II

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	5,470	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,890	3,480	3,020	2,690
CYA Cases.....	5,347	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,890	3,480	3,020	2,690
CDC Cases.....	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,439	2,105	1,420	1,115	980	955
CYA Cases.....	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,439	2,105	1,420	1,115	980	955
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	3,299	2,837	2,678	2,642	2,493	2,376	1,830	1,575	1,310	1,145
CYA Parole Revocations	1,087	1,028	912	947	822	825	585	410	380	320
CYA Discharges.....	2,089	1,809	1,766	1,695	1,671	1,551	1,245	1,165	930	825
CDC Departures.....	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,037	3,775	3,375	2,925	2,595	2,410
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,037	3,775	3,375	2,925	2,595	2,410
Out-of-State Supervision.....	150	139	133	126	124	115	105	95	95	90
CYA Cases.....	150	139	133	126	124	115	105	95	95	90
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,890	3,480	3,020	2,690	2,500
CYA Cases.....	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,161	3,890	3,480	3,020	2,690	2,500
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	20.5	20.7	21.2	19.8	19.8	20.9	22.9	24.9	27.0	29.0
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of the Youth Authority
Institution Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09
Females

3/7/05

TABLE III

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	322	325	316	263	234	190	125	111	102	93
CDC Cases.....	8	6	8	7	1	7	5	4	3	2
Grand Total.....	330	331	324	270	235	197	130	115	105	95
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	95	97	85	78	68	40	40	40	40	40
Criminal Court.....	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYA Parole Violators...	45	57	56	48	59	35	30	25	20	20
CDC Cases.....	6	3	3	0	7	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	147	161	145	126	134	77	72	67	62	62
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	119	138	157	150	155	132	80	70	65	60
CDC Cases.....	8	1	4	6	1	4	3	3	3	2
Misc. CYA Cases.....	19	29	38	5	16	8	4	4	4	5
Total.....	146	168	199	161	172	144	87	77	72	67
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	325	316	263	234	190	125	111	102	93	88
CDC Cases.....	6	8	7	1	7	5	4	3	2	2
Grand Total.....	331	324	270	235	197	130	115	105	95	90
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	24.6	25.5	24.9	22.3	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.4
First Parole Releases	30.0	30.7	31.3	28.9	28.5	27.6	26.7	25.8	24.9	24.0
CDC Cases										
All Releases	13.1	22.4	17.8	21.5	22.7	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0

Department of the Youth Authority
Parole Population Projections
Fiscal Years 2004-05 Through 2008-09
Females

3/7/05

TABLE IV

	Actual					Projected				
	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	301	278	279	281	304	312	295	265	235	210
CYA Cases.....	291	278	279	281	304	312	295	265	235	210
CDC Cases.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	137	151	163	161	164	131	80	70	65	60
CYA Cases.....	137	151	163	161	164	131	80	70	65	60
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	160	150	161	138	156	148	110	100	90	85
CYA Parole Revocations...	46	55	56	49	60	35	30	25	20	20
CYA Discharges.....	104	95	105	89	96	113	80	75	70	65
CDC Departures.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	271	270	272	298	308	290	260	230	205	180
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	271	270	272	298	308	290	260	230	205	180
Out-of-State Supervision.....	7	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	5	5
CYA Cases.....	7	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	5	5
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	278	279	281	304	312	295	265	235	210	185
CYA Cases.....	278	279	281	304	312	295	265	235	210	185
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	23.9	26.6	23.2	22.7	20.7	22.7	24.7	26.7	28.7	30.7
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-